







# Programming Challenges: NASA Advanced Supercomputing (NAS) Facility

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# Supercomputing Center@ NASA Ames

<p><b>AITKEN</b></p>  <p><b>Vital Stats</b></p> <p>2,176-node HPE E-Cell/Apollo 9000 system</p> <p>177,152 cores total</p> <p>8.41 petaflops theoretical peak</p> <p>5.79 petaflops sustained performance (June 2021)</p> <p>745 terabytes total memory</p> <p><a href="#">i</a></p>	<p><b>ELECTRA</b></p>  <p><b>Vital Stats</b></p> <p>3,456-node SGI/HPE ICE X/HPE E-Cell system</p> <p>124,416 cores total</p> <p>8.32 petaflops theoretical peak</p> <p>5.44 petaflops sustained performance (June 2021)</p> <p>589 terabytes total memory</p> <p><a href="#">i</a></p>	<p><b>PLEIADES</b></p>  <p><b>Vital Stats</b></p> <p>11,207-node SGI/HPE ICE supercluster</p> <p>241,324 cores total</p> <p>7.09 petaflops theoretical peak</p> <p>5.95 petaflops sustained performance (June 2021)</p> <p>927 terabytes total memory</p> <p><a href="#">i</a></p>	<p><b>VISUALIZATION</b></p>  <p><b>Vital Stats</b></p> <p>128-screen tiled LCD wall arranged in 8x16 configuration (23-ft. wide by 10-ft. high)</p> <p>2,560 Intel Xeon Ivy Bridge processor cores</p> <p>128 Nvidia GeForce GTX 780 Ti graphics processing units</p> <p><a href="#">i</a></p>
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## ***NASA's Premier Supercomputer Center***

***Resources have broad mission impact across all of NASA's Missions***

***Over 600 science & engineering projects with more than 1,600 users***

### ***Example Computational Domains:***

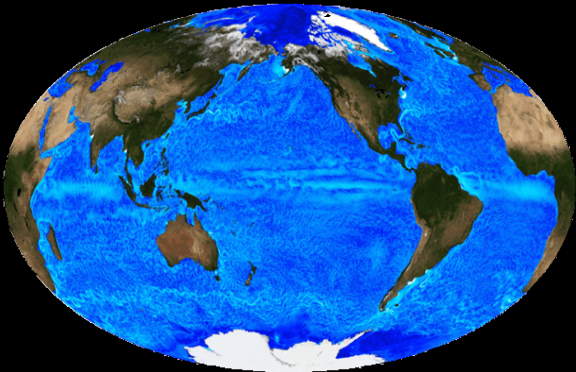
***CFD for Vehicle design and analysis, materials, weather and climate modeling, oceanography, cosmology, exoplanet search, magneto-hydro-dynamics, space weather.***



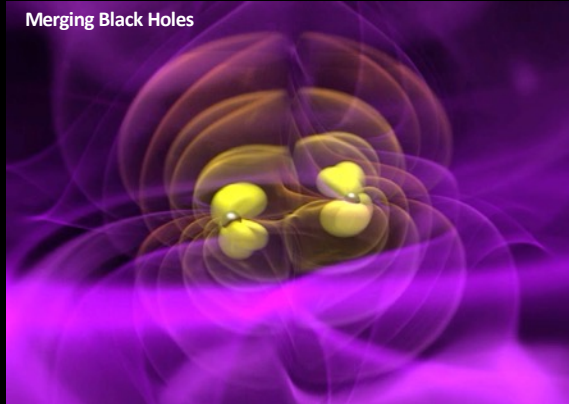
# Representative applications @ NAS



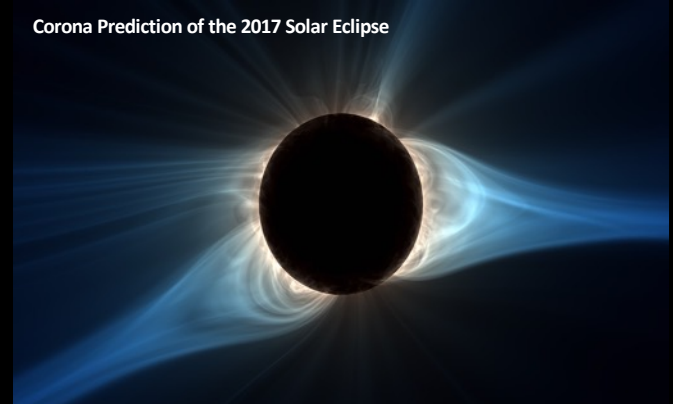
ECCO: Global Ocean State



Merging Black Holes



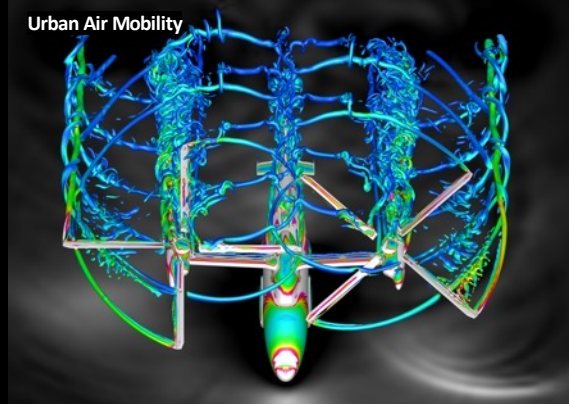
Corona Prediction of the 2017 Solar Eclipse



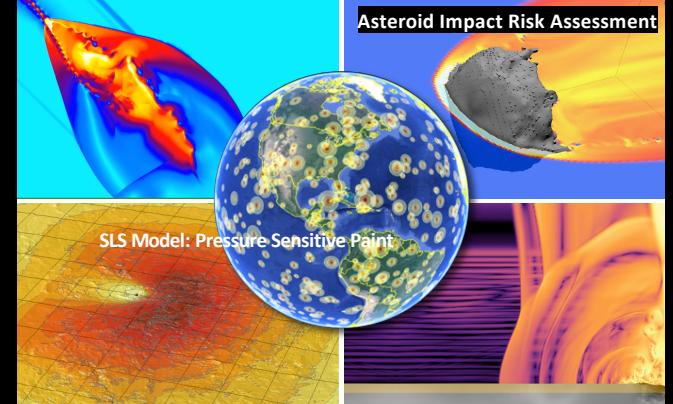
Landing Gear Noise



Urban Air Mobility

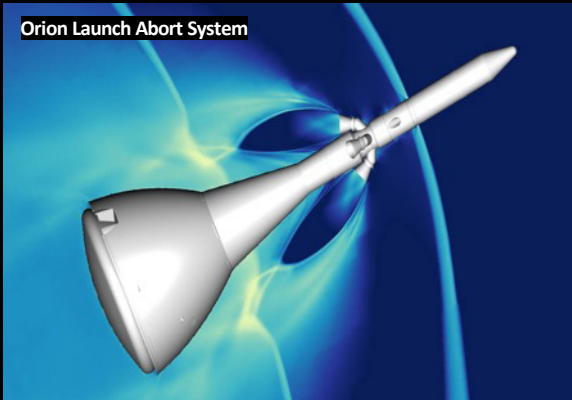


Asteroid Impact Risk Assessment

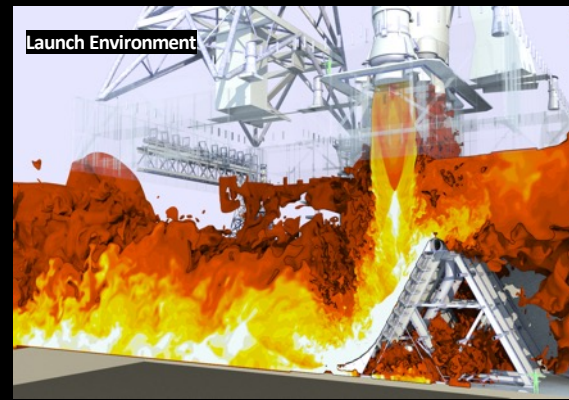


SLS Model: Pressure Sensitive Paint

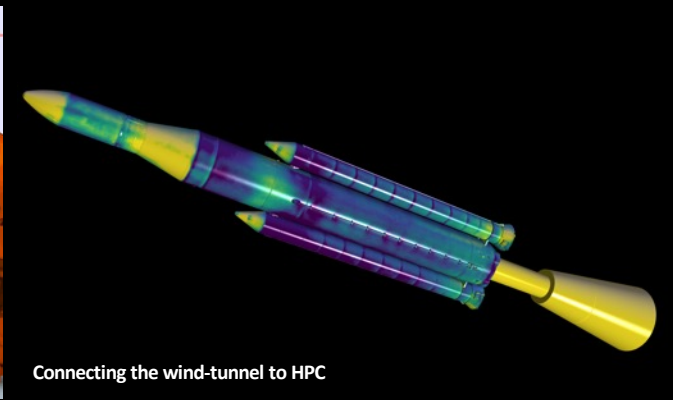
Orion Launch Abort System



Launch Environment



Connecting the wind-tunnel to HPC

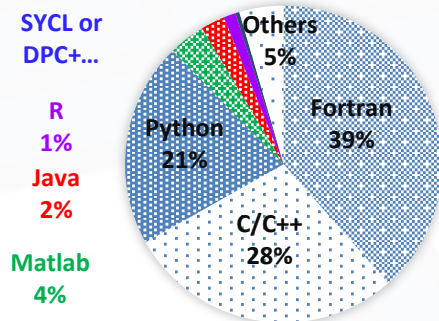


# Programming Languages, Libraries, Commercial Software (2020 User Survey)



## Programming Languages

(244 entries)



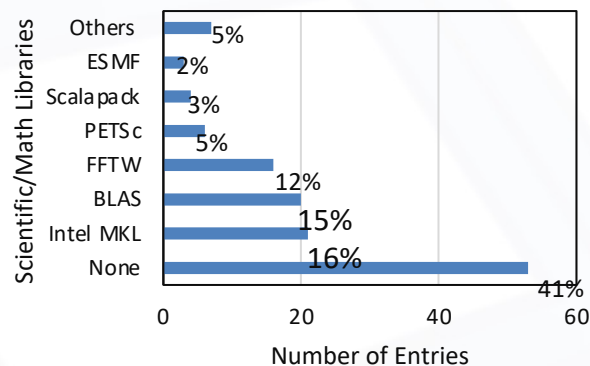
### Others:

- Ruby (3 entries)
- Julia (2)
- CUDA/OpenMP (1)
- IDL (1)
- Tcl/tk (1)
- Shell scripting (1)
- Don't know (2)

- Fortran/C/C++ still dominate.
- Python is getting popular.
- SYCL/DPC++ is being explored (by FUN3D developers).

## Scientific/Math Libraries

(130 entries)



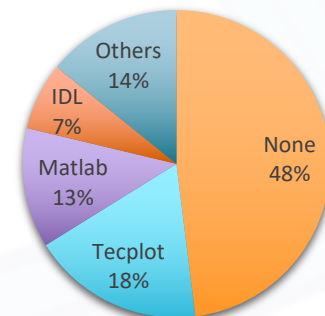
### Others:

- Armadillo (1)
- HYPRE, SLUG (1)
- Intel C runtime (1)
- Python (1)
- Don't know (3)

- 59% of entries use sci/math libraries.
- Intel MKL, BLAS, FFTW dominate.

## Commercial Software

(127 entries)



### Other commercial: (8)

- Paraview (2)
- Powerflow (2)
- ANSA (1)
- CAMRADII (1)
- Pointwise (1)
- Totalview (1)

### Non-commercial listed: (6)

- FITS, git, miniconda, netcdf,
- Python (2), tensorflow

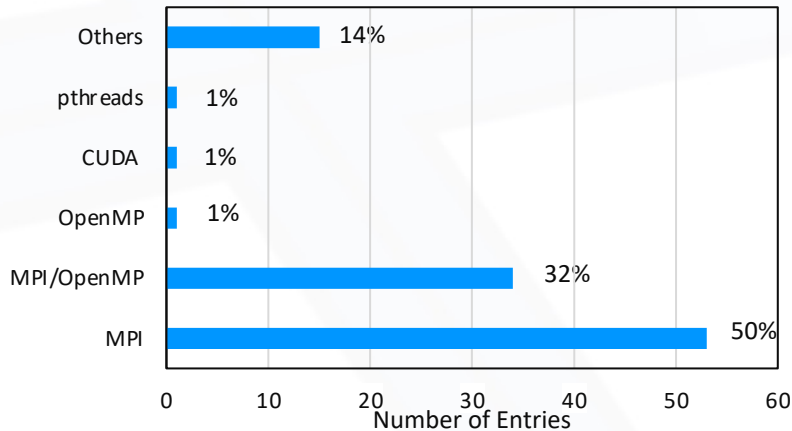
### Don't know: (3)

- Licensed Tecplot/Matlab/IDL still in need.
- Open source software packages are popular.

# Parallelism in Applications (2020 User Survey)



**Parallel Paradigm**  
(105 entries)

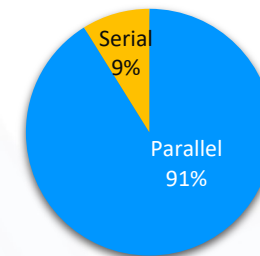


Others:

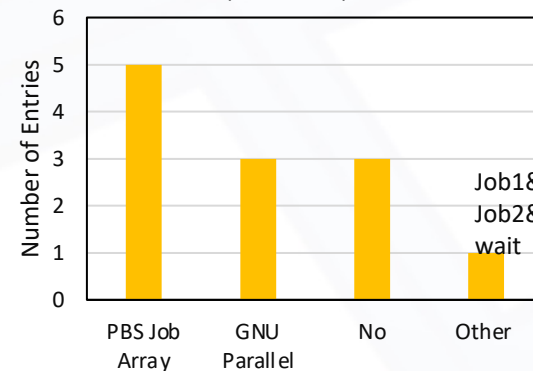
- Combination of
  - MPI/CUDA
  - MPI/OpenMP
  - MPI/OpenACC
  - MPI/pthreads
- SYCL
- Linda
- GNU Parallel (w/o MPI)
- OpenMP/Python multiprocessing

- MPI still dominates (~ 82% MPI or MPI/OpenMP).
- Pure OpenMP or pthreads not heavily used.
- CUDA programming begins to show up at HECC.
- Some interests in different hybrid parallelism: especially, MPI or MPI/OpenMP on CPU and MPI/CUDA on GPU.

**Serial or Parallel**  
(124 entries)



**Package Multi-Serial**  
(11 entries)



- Most applications (91%) are parallel.
- For serial applications, packaging multi-serial is mostly done with Job Array or GNU Parallel.



# Programming Challenges

- Complex target hardware architectures/environments
  - CPUs with increasing number of cores, deep memory hierarchies; accelerators; vector engines, GPUs, FPGAs, heterogeneous environments, complex I/O infrastructure
- Multitude of programming models and environments
  - Programming languages and libraries: C/C++, Fortran, OpenMP, MPI
  - Multiple levels of parallelism
  - Offload for accelerators: OpenACC, OpenMP target, NVIDIA CUDA, AMD HIP, Intel oneAPI, SYCL
  - Scripting languages and frameworks: Python, Julia, R, Kokkos, Raja
  - Domain-specific application frameworks and libraries
- Users want both code and performance portability
- Large legacy code-bases – approaches?
  - Optimize existing code with some restructuring of code and data structures
  - Major rewrite to match architectures
  - Use different/more appropriate algorithms
- Lack of budget and expert labor resources



# Approaches to overcome challenges



- Develop mini-apps for benchmarking
- Conduct hackathons partnering small teams of developers with expert mentor to develop expertise on emerging systems
- Form joint team of HPC experts with project scientists
  - For heavily utilized codes
  - Analyze code/workflow
  - Identify challenges/opportunities
  - Develop a strategy
  - Implement the strategy

A stack of white pages representing a report, with the top page visible. The text on the page is as follows:

<b>HECC User Project Productivity Report</b>	
<b>GID 12345: Computational Analysis of Mars Architectures</b>	
<u>Table of Contents</u>	
1	Project Description
2	Initial Computational Approach
3	Improvements Implemented
4	Improvement Opportunities
4.1	Development Productivity
4.2	Application Efficiency
4.3	Workflow Productivity
4.4	Application Enhancement
5	Findings

# Questions?

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<https://nas.nasa.gov>